

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE--PRESS BUILDING,
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LOUISVILLE:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

To Subscribers and Agents.

The leading papers all over the country have been compelled to advance the subscription price of their dailies to 25 cents per week. White paper, which we purchased at 15 cents when our enterprise started, is now selling at 25 cents per pound, which compels us to advance our rates slightly. On and after Monday, January 23, the rates for the DAILY PRESS will be as follows:

Mail subscribers, in advance, per year \$10.00
" " " 6 months, 5.50
" " " 3 " 3.00
" " " 1 " 1.00

On and after Monday, the 9th of January, the price to agents, news-dealers and newsboys, 3 cents per copy. To regular subscribers, when delivered by carriers, 25 cents per week.

We hope our patrons will see the imperative necessity for the advance, which we shall gladly take off as soon as the fall in paper will enable us to do so.

We hope our friends all over the country will send in their subscriptions at once, to begin with the new year.

News of the Day.

Gen. Granger at the latest accounts was within twenty-eight miles of Mobile. His forces had also met with great success in his operations from Mobile Bay to Jackson county, Mississippi.

Admiral Lee details to the Navy Department the facts connected with the escape of Hood's army across the Tennessee river. He says that only the sudden arrival of the water on shore and the prevalence of fog enabled the rebels to elude the gun-boats. As it was all the pontoons and other means of crossing were destroyed, and thousands of Hood's men were consequently scattered through the woods on the North bank of the river.

Gen. Sickles and staff embarked on board the steamer Conqueror, yesterday, at New York, for California.

Parties from the North are taking measures for opening business houses in Savannah at an early day.

The further consideration of the Anti-Slavery amendment has been postponed two weeks. If the vote were taken now, it would probably fail. But the people in all parts of the country, from the smallest market and Representatives are receiving numerous letters from their constituents on the subject. Force of public opinion will do the work soon.

The telegraph informs us that the post of Beverly in West Virginia, defended by a small force of Federal cavalry, was captured the other day by a rebel force under General Ross.

Rollins, of Missouri, yesterday made a speech in the House, in which he declared his intention to vote for the Anti-Slavery resolution. Last session he voted against it. He said Congress has power to amend the Constitution in the manner indicated and to yield to public sentiment and the action of citizens in abolishing Slavery. He said never could he understand what question is disposed of. In less than a year Kentucky too would be free. He was loudly applauded.

According to Mr. Greeley, no one on the Federal side is responsible for the elder Blair's failure to reach Richmond when he first made the attempt. It appears that he sent his letters to Richmond through a line, and waited four days at Grant's headquarters for a response; when, supposing none would be made, he retraced his steps to Washington. He had not been gone long, however, before the needful authorization and safe conduct came down from Richmond.

Col. Mulford and the rebel Commissioner of Exchange had a long interview on Monday on the exchange question.

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He was seated at the Adjutant General's office, show that recruiting is very brisk all over the country, and particularly in the Western States.

A steamer in New York reports the arrival of a portion of Sherman's army, by water, at Beaufort.

Owing to the trouble with the Indians the overland mail has been discontinued.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th inst. favors the enlarging of Lee's powers and giving him entire control of military affairs, and opposes any call for a convention. The Whigs want Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, removed.

Gold was selling in New York yesterday at 220.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting the position of the Louisville Journal on the constitutional amendment question and other important topics of current interest. We will deal handsomely by any one who will furnish the same to us. The knowledge desired will require, in order to be of any beyond the most temporary and trifling value, to have a sort of self-adjusting attachment to it, whereby the changes from day to day in the facts can be marked and registered.

There is nothing like the pursuit of knowledge. The Mayor of St. Catharine received the following suggestive letter from New York, signed Peter McKenna:

"Will your worship please inform me by return of post what troops are now stationed in your city and about the number. You might also please inform me what the average deposit in the different banks are, and oblige."

The inscription upon the sword voted to General Meade by the City Council of Philadelphia is as follows:

City of Philadelphia to Major-General George G. Meade, United States Army, February 20, 1864. A grateful acknowledgment of the deliverance of Pennsylvania from rebel invasion by the matchless valor of the army which he led to signal victory on the memorable field of Gettysburg, July 3, A.D., 1863.

In the British Museum there is a book on which is written: *Cest livre fust pris one de roy de France a la bataille de Poitiers*, which you may thus anglicise: "This book was captured with the King (John) of France at the battle of Poitiers."

The War Department has in its possession two hundred and five flags captured from the rebels in battle. This, of course, does not include all that have fallen into the hands of the Union troops within a short time.

More About Peace.

The New York Tribune, of Tuesday, has an article on the Blair mission, in which the veteran editor claims to speak, "by the card," in giving a semi-official character and some degree of importance to the mission. The editor says he does not feel at liberty to tell all he has known for some days respecting the matter. He asserts that the failure of Mr. Blair's first essay to reach Richmond was not due to any restraints imposed at Washington or General Grant's headquarters, but to the absence of any response to a message and request sent to Richmond from the latter point. The answer, and desired permission to enter the rebel lines, reached him immediately after his return to Washington, upon which he started back again at once, and is probably now in Richmond. Mr. Greeley intimates that he is sufficiently assured of Mr. Blair's purposes to be justified in saying that he has not undertaken the errand for the sole object of reclaiming documents captured from his residence last summer by the rebels. But that his "visit" has other and higher ends." He reiterates the statement that he has no expectation of peace as an immediate result of this overture. He adds:

What we hope from the effort is a clearer understanding, especially at the South, of the grounds of difference between the contending parties—the reasons which, on either side, compel each to take up arms. The strife—the ends for which further bloodshed is deemed necessary. These conclusively ascertained and definitely set before the people, we look for developments throughout the South, and especially in New Carolina, which will render a persistence in the rebellion increasingly impossible.

Of course, we have no knowledge

what will be proposed on one side or the other. The end we contemplate (as we observed on a former occasion) will be subserved rather than defeated by the Confederate chiefs riding the high horse, and issuing commands, gaily, madly, and recklessly.

Hence, we shan't be long

alarmed, nor need we be.

Your commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praise from the privation of camp and the march without a murmur; you have never failed in attack when ordered; you have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy; you have shown the positions to be so by taking them; against the fiercest assaults the rampart of retreat has stood. Your skill in war has marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your lines of works have excited the wonder of officers of other nations who have come to learn defensive war from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your names inscribed in history; often times your General's protest mental will be say with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James." To share such companionship is a pleasure; to participate in such acts is an honor; to be commanded by such an army is glory. No one could yield it without pride. Keeping your willing obedience to orders, witnessing your ready devotion of your blood in your country's cause, I have been chary of the precious charge confided to me. I have refused to order the useless sacrifice of the lives of such soldiers; and I am I trust, a good commandant, the wasted blood of my men does not stain my garments. For my action I am responsible to God and my country.

To the Colored Troops in the Army of the James:

In this army you have been treated, not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officer of this army seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood. With your bayonets you have secured the freedom of your friends; opened new fields of freedom, liberty and equality of rights to yourselves, and your race forever. Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major General.

Official dispatches show that the people of Savannah are more loyal than those of any rebel city yet occupied by our troops. They anticipated a good time, plenty of leisure, and an undisputed field in which to accumulate capital for future use. They expected to be able to show, in due time, that the present administration does not desire peace; that it is fighting in a wanton, malignant, selfish, and ambitious spirit. They see of course, who does not, that the South must yield at last. And they fondle the conviction that when that time approaches, the quiet demand will accompany submission, that slavery be restored to its old status. And then comes the day of jubilee for the pro-slavery Democracy. But just as it is at present a remote possibility of carrying now even the outer works—the claim for independence.

Accordingly we find the class of journals representing the hopes alluded to, talking with some emphasis about the "delusive expectations of peace."

We do not suppose Mr. Lincoln projected or even advised this mission of Blair and Singleton. And those members of the Administration party who did, must have done it as a means of silencing facts opposite to dominant and popular measures for prosecuting the war.

We don't think the secessionists "worth the candle" thus expended upon them. But we are very willing to see the experiment tried by those who have the stomach for it.

The Governor an Emancipationist

We observe that none of the journals which are unequivocal advocates of emancipation, are satisfied with Governor Brantlett's dubious and halting manner of presenting the subject. They are not satisfied, and yet many of them endeavor to persuade themselves and their readers that the Governor has taken an important stride forward in his message, and has actually advocated emancipation.

According to the New York Tribune, the Governor in his speech to the Legislature, on Monday, January 14, 1865, declared his intention to vote for the Anti-Slavery resolution. Last session he voted against it. He said Congress has power to amend the Constitution in the manner indicated and to yield to public sentiment and the action of citizens in abolishing Slavery. He said never could he understand what question is disposed of. In less than a year Kentucky too would be free. He was loudly applauded.

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The War Department has in its possession two hundred and five flags captured from the rebels in battle. This, of course, does not include all that have fallen into the hands of the Union troops within a short time.

will yet surrender before Slavery is wholly done for, and make it a final condition of return that the institution shall be restored to all its original powers and privileges.

Nothing else can explain his constant, vehement and bitter opposition to the anti-slavery measures of the Administration, or his idle and meaningless proposition called by a vast stretch of liberality a "plan of emancipation." If slavery is dead and a burden in Kentucky the Governor's plan will add to the burden. If it is alive, and alive like to be, his plan will not impair its vitality in the least conceivable degree.

The Governor's talk about the destruction of slavery, and the necessity of doing something about it, is a tub thrown to the "abolition" whale. That there is such a whale in the neighborhood of his floundering bark is, of course, an important and significant fact. But to talk about him or the Journal or any politicians of that ilk being ready to leave the sinking ship of slavery, is to indulge in a very foolish and unnecessary delusion.

Gen. Butler's Farewell Address.

The following is the full text of General Butler's stirring farewell address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF VA. AND N. CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE JAMES, JAN. 8.
Soldiers of the Army of the James:

Your commander, relieved by order of the President, takes leave of you. Your conduct in the field has extorted praise from the privation of camp and the march without a murmur; you have never failed in attack when ordered; you have stormed and carried works deemed impregnable by the enemy; you have shown the positions to be so by taking them; against the fiercest assaults the rampart of retreat has stood. Your skill in war has marvelled at the obstacles overcome by your valor. Your lines of works have excited the wonder of officers of other nations who have come to learn defensive war from the monuments of your skilled labor. Your deeds have rendered your names inscribed in history; often times your General's protest mental will be say with you, "I, too, was of the Army of the James."

To the Colored Troops in the Army of the James:

In this army you have been treated, not as laborers, but as soldiers. You have shown yourselves worthy of the uniform you wear. The best officer of this army seek to command you. Your bravery has won the admiration even of those who would be your masters. Your patriotism and courage have illustrated the best qualities of manhood.

With your bayonets you have secured the freedom of your friends; opened new fields of freedom, liberty and equality of rights to yourselves, and your race forever. Comrades of the Army of the James, I bid you farewell, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Major General.

One of services rendered by Jas. D. Henderson, in April, 1864, for \$100.00. For services rendered by Jas. M. Armstrong, Main St., opposite the National Bank, Louisville, in October, 1864, for \$125.00. The above vouchers were issued to Jas. D. Henderson for \$60, signed by G. L. Fort, Captain and A. Q. M. Brokers and the public are cautioned to pay the amount of the above sum to Jas. D. Henderson, when he presents his bill of exchange. Information regarding them will be faithfully received.

HENRY S. CHURB, Capt. and A. Q. M., Box 223 Post-office, Louisville, Ky.

ONE OF SERVICES RENDERED BY JAS. D. HENDERSON.

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THE DAILY PRESS

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements, see our terms, on first page.

OUR AGENTS.

S. Salm, Troy, Ind.
D. C. Williams, Louisville, Ky.
J. H. Duncan, Badin, Ky.
D. M. Pettigrew & Co., Park Row, New York.
J. S. Bowring, Boston, Mass.
C. W. Ladd, 100 Nassau street, New York.
J. S. Bowring, Green, Ky.
Thomas Beaman, New Haven.
C. W. Ladd, 100 Nassau street, Nashville, Tenn.
Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.
C. W. Ladd, 100 Nassau street, Atlanta, Ga.
T. C. & Co., New York, Boston street.
D. W. Storrsburg, Jeffersonville, Ind.

WEBSTER OR WORCESTER.

To the party getting up a Club of fifty subscribers to the WEEKLY PRESS, who, on receipt of the hundred dollars, (the club rate), present a copy of Webster's or Worcester's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary.

For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

The Draft Committee.

The Committee appointed at the Draft meeting at Schwind's Exchange, Thursday evening, met at the office of Esquire Barth yesterday afternoon. A sub-committee consisting of Esq. Connell, Fred, Van Seggern and Phillip F. German, was then appointed to wait on the Mayor, to suggest to him the propriety of sending a message to the City Council, urging that a special tax be levied to raise a bounty fund for volunteers, to relieve the city of the draft, or that some other measure be adopted with that view. We understand that Mayor Kaye concurred in the suggestions of the Committee, and that he will send in a message on the subject at the next meeting of Council.

INTERESTING TO SOLDIERS.—The exorbitant charges made by claim agents for collecting bounties and pensions due soldiers' widows are attracting some attention in the proper quarter, and the legal remedy will be applied to correct the abuse. The law on the subject provides that not more than ten dollars shall be demanded or received for such service by agents, and the penalty for violation is \$300 fine, or imprisonment for two years. A case was decided in the United States Court at Indianapolis a few days ago, in which a man named C. G. Werbs was charged with having received an exorbitant fee for collecting a pension for a soldier's widow. The testimony showed that he retained \$100 for this service, and the jury found him guilty. Soldiers should understand that it is a punishable offense for an agent to receive more than \$10 for the service for collecting bounties or pensions.

GENERAL THOMAS MOVING.—It has already been announced that Gen. Thomas was about to make Eastport, Mississippi, on the Tennessee river, his new base of supplies.

The Evansville Journal says the officers of the Cordelia Ann report that the steamer Tarascon, having on board Gen. Thomas and staff, came out of the Cumberland on Monday, en route to the new base.

It was also announced some days ago that three corps of his army were in motion, inaugurating a new campaign.

These facts, in connection with reported operations of Gen. Granger on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, would seem to indicate that there is no purpose to permit General Hood to rest or reorganize his demoralized army, but will, in the language of the boys, "keep whooping him up." It would not be impossible now, for Sherman, in imitation of Sherman, to march to Saltwater.

ENTERPRISING.—The clothing merchants of this city are about the only really enterprising individuals in the city at present, (except, perhaps, substitute brokers). There is not a house or an open window vacated in the central part of the city or around the military headquarters that is not immediately taken by one of these small-fry "clo" dealers. Yesterday afternoon a newsboy left an empty candle box at the corner of Third and Green streets while he laid in his stock of papers, and was astonished when he returned to find an enterprising individual putting shelves in it preparatory to opening a clothing store.

POLICE COURT.—Friday, Jan. 13.—The first case this morning was a family of eight persons, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. George Rollins, Susan Barr, Levi Upton and Mrs. Anna Oll, were required to give security in \$200 for their good behavior for six months. The other four, Mary Barr, Mary Dennis, Jennie Cook and Eliza Brant, were discharged.

A youth about ten years old, in Federal uniform, named John Wells, was charged with stealing a barrel of flour. Security in \$200 to answer an indictment for grand larceny.

Richard Turner, member of the 13th Kentucky, stealing \$66 50 in money, a silver watch, and a knife from Louis Dennis, held in \$400 to answer before the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court.

It was stated some time ago that a lot of bounty jumpers and deserters were sent forward in charge of Lieut. Seearce, from Indianapolis to Col. Streight's regiment at the front, and that nearly all made their escape on the way. Lieut. Seearce denies the truth of the statement. He says that he arrived at Chattanooga, with the entire number, and that they are all doing service on the fortifications, Col. Streight's regiment having its complement of men.

CHIEF OF MILITARY POLICE.—We understand that C. D. Armstrong, late a Captain in the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, has been appointed Chief of Military Police, in place of Lieutenant Lukens, of the 2d Kentucky, who has been ordered to report for duty at Frankfort. The appointment of Captain Armstrong is one which will be heartily endorsed by all who know him.

ELOPEMENT.—James G. Foster, of Jasper, Dubois county, Ind., deserted his wife and several children in a destitute condition one day last week, and eloped with a married woman named Mouser, whose husband is in the Federal army. The guilty couple are said to be living in Troy, Perry county, as man and wife.

NO MORE SAFEGUARDS.—An order lately issued by command of General Thomas requires the calling in of all safeguards who have been placed at houses in the vicinity of Nashville, and those any more men being sent out for such a purpose.

HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—Harper's magnificently illustrated edition of the Great Rebellion has reached its tenth number. Civil & Calvert are all the numbers. Price 30 cents each.

Suggestions in Regard to Filling our Quota.

[For the Union Press.]

For the purpose of a more perfect organization of the draft clubs within the city and its vicinity, and that the benefit to result therefrom may be greater and easily acquired by all, we would suggest and submit to the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county the following method by which we are confident those ends can be attained; viz:

All persons within the city and county subject to service to organize in every two wards of the city, and each precinct within the county a branch club, which immediately after organization shall report to the Fourth Club, Club to be named of its members, &c., etc., etc., clubs being formed, then each club to appoint three of its members as a committee to solicit contributions from citizens in their respective districts not liable to service, for the common fund; and also each branch club to select one of its members as a delegate to a general club to be formed of such to constitute a central club, whose officers are to consist of a President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors, whose duty, among other matters, it shall be to confer with the military authorities and ascertain how many may be liable to service, and how many are required to fill the quota thereunder at the last call of the President, and thereby ascertain what amount each member will be required to contribute to realize a sum sufficient with which to secure through legal means the exemption of all men so drafted, who may be unable or unable to enter the service in the United States army. The Central Committee shall also, with the consent and assistance of the military authorities, open recruiting offices within the city and county, and by offering a bounty of \$100 aside from that given by the United States Government, endeavor to fill the quota before the expiration of time allowed for that purpose, thereby entirely obviating a draft.

The Central Club to remain in existence until the close of the war, and then if any funds remain in the treasury, the same to be expended in behalf of the destitute widows and orphans of dead soldiers within the city and county.

REBELS ON THE TENNESSEE.—On Sunday night about ten o'clock, the gunboat Fairplay was fired into by a party of rebels, between Paris Landing and Ft. Heiman. The gunboat Naumbay, coming down shortly afterwards, fired into the rebels, dispersing them in short order. This party is believed to have been a portion of Gen. Forrest's command.

On the 7th Captain O'Neill, said to be commander of a band of guerrillas lately committing depredations in western Kentucky, was arrested and taken to Paducah. He denies being a bushwhacker Captain, and says he is not even connected in any manner with the rebel army.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Patrick Ryley, deserter from Company G, 1st Ohio Cavalry, was arrested in the city, and will be sent to his trial.

One hundred convalescents reported at the barracks from hospitals here and elsewhere. One hundred and twelve men were transferred to Nashville, and a number to other points.

Ten deserters and bounty jumpers arrived from Indianapolis yesterday, being forwarded to their different regiments for trial.

Capt. Grant is acting Judge Advocate of the Court Martial, in place of Col. Coyle, assigned to duty as Post Commander.

BRIDGING THE OHIO.—A bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate on Wednesday, by Mr. Powell, authorizing the Louisville & Nashville and the Jeffersonville & Indianapolis Railroad Companies, both of which are stockholders in the Louisville Bridge Company, to construct a railroad bridge over the Ohio at the head of the falls, said bridge to be not less than fifty-six feet above low water mark, and to be provided with three draw spans, sufficient to pass the largest boats navigating the Ohio.

Steamer Diligence Sunken near Helena, Ark.

Carlo, Jan. 13.—The steamer Diligence, from Memphis to Helena, sunken on the 10th near the latter place. The boat and cargo, including a number of cattle, a total loss. The boat was valued at \$20,000.

Eighty bales of cotton arrived to-day from Memphis for St. Louis.

Deserters from Forrest—Movements of General Thomas.

Carlo, Jan. 13.—Squads of deserters from Forrest's command come in daily and take the amnesty oath. A party of eight came in to-day.

General Thomas and staff were at Paducah a few days since.

During two weeks, ending January 9th, three hundred permits has been issued permitting 38,000 bales of cotton and 3,000 lbs. cotton seed to pass.

Gold Speculating Canard.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Commercial pronounces the report put forth by the Herald as being published by the Savannah Republican a gold operation canard, as the Republic of the 6th received by the Arago has no reference to them, and passengers in the steamer say heard nothing of them.

Gold still unsettled and prices opened this morning at 222^{1/2}, but at once fell gradually to 220^{1/2}.

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Anti-Slavery Amendment.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Post's Washington special says the vote on the anti-slavery Constitutional amendment will be taken to-morrow. If it is taken now, it would finally fall, receiving no recognition in the country, but the people in all parts of the country are moving on the subject.

Representatives are receiving numerous letters from their constituents upon the question. Force of public opinion will do the work.

Blockade Runners at Bermuda—Blockade Runner Champion Under Arrest.

Carlo, Jan. 13.—The blockade runner Champion, late Tallahassa, is under arrest at Bermuda.

The blockade runner Colonel Lamb is at Nassau undergoing repairs.

The following blockade runners are at Bermuda: Owl, Stag, Charlotte, Whisper, Maria, Campbell, Susan, Berne, and Diepala. Of 71 blockade runners visiting Bermuda during the past year, 43 have been lost.

Investigation of the Fort Fisher Affair.

New York, Jan. 13.—The Commercial's Washington special says: The Committee on the Conduct of the War will at once commence investigating the Fort Fisher affair.

Overland Mail Discontinued.

New York, Jan. 13.—Owing to Indian troubles on the plains, the Overland mail has been discontinued. The last mail left here yesterday.

Congressional.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

Mr. Kasson presented a petition of Samuel Wilkerson, setting forth that the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post, who had been removed from his position in relation to the removal of General Butler, that a censorship had been established without law, and exercised without authority; that his telegrams were suppressed by order of the War department, in violation of the freedom of the press and lawful business, etc., and he prayed for protection in a law making the telegraph as accessible as the post office.

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent mentioned a skirmish between a detachment of the 16th Indiana and 18th New York cavalry, each mistaking the other for rebels.

Major Ridder reported that at the last session he voted against the amendment, but he should now vote for it.

Mr. Wiley presented a petition from the citizens of Illinois, in behalf of the soldiers captured at Corinth's raid in Georgia, setting forth that they were suffering in Southern dungeons and could not get fair trial because they were unable to bear a ball and chain, and praying that something be done to relieve them from the slow but certain death which awaits them. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, moved that after today the further consideration of the anti-slavery amendment be postponed for two weeks from Tuesday next.

Mr. Hilliard said that at the last session he voted against the amendment, but he should now vote for it.

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Mr. Clark presented the petition of citizens of Virginia, asking for a territorial government instead of their present State government. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

We are indebted to the obliging Messengers of Adam's Express Company, Mr. J. H. West, for Nashville papers in advance of the mail.

Released.—W. T. Calvert, of Caldwell county, Kentucky, was yesterday unconditionally released from arrest.

Peritoneum in Trimble County.—An Eastern company is about to commence boring in Trimble county, Kentucky, for petroleum.

No More Safeguards.—An order lately issued by command of General Thomas requires the calling in of all safeguards who have been placed at houses in the vicinity of Nashville, and those any more men being sent out for such a purpose.

Not Arrested.—It has been stated that who murdered his niece, Miss Ella Poor, near Clarksville, Tenn., was arrested in Indianapolis a few days ago. The Indianapolis papers contradict this. Poor is still at large.

History of the Rebellion.—Harper's magnificently illustrated edition of the Great Rebellion has reached its tenth number. Civil & Calvert are all the numbers. Price 30 cents each.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Interesting Debate on the Anti-Slavery Amendment.

The Further Consideration of It Postponed for two Weeks.

The Legislature of Ohio ask for Its Passage.

The Movements of Gen. Thomas.

The Overland Mail Discontinued.

News from Richmond and the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, January 12.

Heavy rains which have fallen for the past several feet above its usual height, and low grounds along the banks are overflowed, making local travel in the vicinity anything but pleasant. The river is full of floating logs, which are a great hindrance to navigation, and which have been a source of much trouble to the Union forces. I learned last evening that these high tides had caused an opening in the bulkhead of the canal, and that a stream of water flows through it some eight or ten feet wide, and several deep, the current thus combining to form a channel which is partially obstructed by floating logs. The water is very muddy, and the current is strong. I have been told that the Union forces are employing log booms to stop the current, and that they are being successful.

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